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THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF CAVALRY, QUEBEC.

We publish to-day a number of views, consisting of the barracks, officers' quarters, riding house, drill hall, stables, etc., and various parades, including summer and winter outings, taken at the Royal School of Cavalry in Quebec, which cannot but prove of interest to our readers.

It was established by the Government in the year 1883, to supply a long-felt want on the part of the volunteer cavalry of the country, who complained, with good reason, that ever since the departure of the 13th Hussars from Canada they had been entirely neglected in the matter of proper instruction and inspection; but not until Sir Adolphe Caron took charge of the Militia Department had it been found practicable to establish a military school, where cavalry tactics and equitation would form a basis of instruction.

The present establishment of the cavalry school is a very modest one, and consists of 4 officers and 52 non-commissioned officers and men, with 30 troop horses; but there is additional accommodation in the barracks for 20 more horses and another 30 men, besides rooms for 10 attached officers—and these are supplied from time to time as vacancies occur in the various "short courses" of instruction from the volunteer corps throughout the Dominion, of whom over 500 officers and men have already received instruction, about one-half receiving certificates.

The selection of Quebec as the headquarters of the cavalry was due to economical reasons, firstly, because the necessary buildings existed in the many quarters handed over to the Dominion Government by the Imperial authorities upon the withdrawal of the troops; and secondly, because the occupation of the Citadel by "B" Battery, R. C. A., supplied at no additional cost many of the adjuncts that are indispensable at all military posts, such as hospital accommodation, provost cells, guards, &c. There was also the important advantage of the Levis camp and target ranges, and very extensive Government ground on both sides of the river, for manoeuvres and field days, where all arms could be trained tactically together, and instruction in

camp duties, closely resembling active service, practically taught.

Taken altogether the cavalry school has proved to be an immense success, and is one of the most popular of our military schools, largely due to the soldierly qualities of its commandant, who is widely known in England as well as in Canada as a real cavalry leader of the modern type, and also to the able assistance he has received from his staff of officers and non-commissioned officers.

THE 8TH AND 63RD.

The above numbers have a strong relationship in both the Imperial service and the Canadian Militia.

The 63rd, now called the Manchester regiment, and well known here, was originally the 2nd Battalion of the King's regiment.

In the Canadian service the 63rd Rifles owe their admirable discipline to the fact that they were moulded into a soldier-like existence by their first commander, the late Col. Wm. Chearnley, formerly captain, the King's regiment.

Lieut. Wm. Chearnley, of Salterbridge, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, came to Halifax with the 8th (the King's) regiment in 1830. The regiment afterwards formed part of the force concentrated at Jamaica, when the slaves were emancipated, and suffered so severely from yellow fever that Captain Chearnley took them home, having become senior officer, from that cause. On the passage home during bad weather, a mutiny broke out which was quelled by the cool determination of the captain commanding and the steadiness of the soldiers. The 8th were stationed here again in 1841, Captain Chearnley having command of the light company, of which fine body of men he was very proud. Having broken his knee-cap when moose hunting, Captain Chearnley was relieved of regimental duty and became aid-de-camp to General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.

When the Grenadier Guards were here in the winter of 1861-2, en route for Canada, the general officer on board the troopship who came out to command the Guards brigade, was delighted to meet Colonel Chearnley, for whom he had "fagged" at Sandhurst. A friendly dispute arose as to which was the finer, the old light company of "The Kings," or the pet company of the Grenadiers, on board. To settle it Lord Paulet, for that was the name of the general, had the left company of the Grenadiers paraded in the Dockyard. They were inspected by the general and Col. Chearnley, who by the way was not in uniform, and who told them, much to their apparent astonishment, that they were a fine lot of young men, but that they did not come up to his old light company in the King's regiment.—*Halifax Herald*.

OUTPOST DUTY IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

In the German army every soldier is taught to act intelligently on outpost service and in scouting operations, and this is not too much to require in a country where every soldier reads and writes, and can readily understand a map and compass. In Russia, however, where nine-tenths of the people cannot read or write, and have lost the faculty of thinking consecutively, the army cannot teach the soldier much more than to move as with a machine. In order to have a force of good men for picket work and advance skirmishing, they have adopted this plan:

Each company sends four of its most intelligent men to a select body called the scouting corps, and as the Russian regiment has four battalions, with four companies each, that gives a regimental scout force of sixty-four. This service is very popular, for it is full of variety, and though the hardship is great, the food is good, for hunting and fishing are in the programme. The men are practised in every kind of woodcraft, and are expected to develop as much ingenuity and self-reliance as an Indian scout in our service. They must sail, row, swim, climb, find their way by map and compass, slip through the enemy's lines, procure every variety of information, and escape capture at all hazards.—*Harper's Magazine*.